

wherein:

R is a carboxylic acid;

R<sup>1</sup> is an optionally substituted pyridyl group;

Alk<sup>1</sup> is an optionally substituted C<sub>1-6</sub> aliphatic chain or an optionally substituted C<sub>1-6</sub> heteroaliphatic chain containing one, two, three or four heteroatoms or heteroatom-containing groups selected from the group consisting of -O-, -S-, -C(O)-, -C(O)O-, -C(S)-, -S(O)-, -S(O)<sub>2</sub>-, -N(R<sup>5</sup>)-, -CON(R<sup>5</sup>)-, -OC(O)N(R<sup>5</sup>)-, -CSN(R<sup>5</sup>)-, -N(R<sup>5</sup>)CO-, -N(R<sup>5</sup>)C(O)O-, -N(R<sup>5</sup>)CS-, -S(O)N(R<sup>5</sup>)-, -S(O)<sub>2</sub>N(R<sup>5</sup>)-, -N(R<sup>5</sup>)S(O)-, -N(R<sup>5</sup>)S(O)<sub>2</sub>-, -N(R<sup>5</sup>)CON(R<sup>5</sup>)-, -N(R<sup>5</sup>)CSN(R<sup>5</sup>)-, -N(R<sup>5</sup>)SON(R<sup>5</sup>)-, and -N(R<sup>5</sup>)SO<sub>2</sub>N(R<sup>5</sup>)-;

R<sup>5</sup> is a hydrogen atom or a straight or branched alkyl group;

L<sup>1</sup> is -O-, -S-, -C(O)-, -C(O)O-, -C(S)-, -S(O)-, -S(O)<sub>2</sub>-, -N(R<sup>5</sup>)-, -CON(R<sup>5</sup>)-, -OC(O)N(R<sup>5</sup>)-, -CSN(R<sup>5</sup>)-, -N(R<sup>5</sup>)CO-, -N(R<sup>5</sup>)C(O)O-, -N(R<sup>5</sup>)CS-, -S(O)N(R<sup>5</sup>)-, -S(O)<sub>2</sub>N(R<sup>5</sup>)-, -N(R<sup>5</sup>)S(O)-, -N(R<sup>5</sup>)S(O)<sub>2</sub>-, -N(R<sup>5</sup>)CON(R<sup>5</sup>)-, -N(R<sup>5</sup>)CSN(R<sup>5</sup>)-, -N(R<sup>5</sup>)SON(R<sup>5</sup>)-, or -N(R<sup>5</sup>)SO<sub>2</sub>N(R<sup>5</sup>)-;

r and s, which may be the same or different, is each zero or an integer 1;

Alk<sup>2</sup> is a straight or branched alkylene chain;

m is zero or an integer 1;

R<sup>2</sup> is a hydrogen atom or a methyl group;

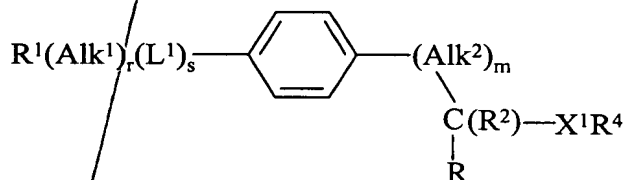
X<sup>1</sup> is a group selected from -N(R<sup>3</sup>)CO-, (where R<sup>3</sup> is a hydrogen atom or a straight or branched alkyl group); -N(R<sup>3</sup>)SO<sub>2</sub>-, -N(R<sup>3</sup>)C(O)O- or -N(R<sup>3</sup>)CON(R<sup>3a</sup>)- (where R<sup>3a</sup> is a hydrogen atom or a straight or branched alkyl group);

*Ent*

$R^4$  is an optionally substituted  $C_{1-6}$ aliphatic,  $C_{3-10}$ cycloalkyl,  $C_{3-10}$ cycloalkenyl,  $C_{7-10}$ bicycloalkyl,  $C_{7-10}$ tricycloalkyl,  $C_{7-10}$ bicycloalkenyl, or  $C_{7-10}$ tricycloalkenyl group; and the salts, solvates, hydrates and N-oxides thereof.

*W2*

14. (Amended Three Times) A method for the prophylaxis or treatment of a disease or disorder involving inflammation in which the extravasation of leukocytes plays a role in a mammal, which comprises administering to a mammal suffering from such a disease or disorder a therapeutically effective amount of a compound of formula (1):



wherein:

R is a carboxylic acid ( $\text{CO}_2\text{H}$ );

$R^1$  is a hydrogen atom or a hydroxyl, straight or branched alkoxy or optionally substituted pyridyl group;

$Alk^1$  is an optionally substituted  $C_{1-6}$  aliphatic chain or an optionally substituted  $C_{1-6}$  heteroaliphatic chain containing one, two, three or four heteroatoms or heteroatom-containing groups selected from the group consisting of -O-, -S-, -C(O)-, -C(O)O-, -C(S)-, -S(O)-, -S(O)<sub>2</sub>-, -N(R<sup>5</sup>)-, -CON(R<sup>5</sup>)-, -OC(O)N(R<sup>5</sup>)-, -CSN(R<sup>5</sup>)-, -N(R<sup>5</sup>)CO-, -N(R<sup>5</sup>)C(O)O-, -N(R<sup>5</sup>)CS-, -S(O)N(R<sup>5</sup>)-, -S(O)<sub>2</sub>N(R<sup>5</sup>)-, -N(R<sup>5</sup>)S(O)-, -N(R<sup>5</sup>)S(O)<sub>2</sub>-, -N(R<sup>5</sup>)CON(R<sup>5</sup>)-, -N(R<sup>5</sup>)CSN(R<sup>5</sup>)-, -N(R<sup>5</sup>)SON(R<sup>5</sup>)-, and -N(R<sup>5</sup>)SO<sub>2</sub>N(R<sup>5</sup>)-;

$R^5$  is a hydrogen atom or a straight or branched alkyl group;